Half Hour With

port News Press says:

An Inquiry

will not work with the citzens, Mr. Editor.

Much has been said through the columns of your paper, and the News-Leader, concerning our policemen, charging them with a derelletion of duty in protecting the company's property and employes, but not one word has been said by either of you concerning their failure to report this same company for their failure to comply with the provisions of their franchise. Where, Mr. Editor, is your boasted fairness in dealing with this question? Are both of our papers slaves to this corporation?

C. B. BAYLISS.

C. B. BAYLISS.

A Liquor Dealer's View.

Virginia Editors.

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Uptown Office at T. A. Miller's, No.

519 East Broad Street.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1903.

Persons leaving the city for the summer should order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them. Price, 50 cents per

CANNON AND CURRENCY.

The Washington Post leads us to believe that Mr. Cannon will pay a visit to Oyster Bay very soon, and that while there he will discuss the currency question with the President; also, that Mr. Cannon will be "ready to accept the light,

as it is presented to him" by his host. We hope so. The President is very much in favor of currency reform. As a patriot and as a politician-if it is possible for a man to be both-he must believe that it will be vastly to the interest of this country to have the national banking law so amended that it will have a proper degree of elasticity about it. On the other hand, Mr. Cannon thinks no changes are necessary or desirable.

What makes Mr. Cannon's views of great moment is that he is slated to be the Speaker of the House of Representatives and in that despotic position he can kill almost any legislation to which he is opposed. Therefore, it is to be earnestly hoped that the resident will convert him from the error of his finan

As we have said before, and more than once, we cannot doubt that the President s sincere in his expressions favoring currency reform. He cannot desire his party to enter the presidential campaign with a record of duty wholly neglected. He would prefer to be able to "point with pride" to a sensible law, which, while safeguarding the soundness of the currency in every respect, would prove to be elastic enough to meet the demands of of the business world.

No wonder the President takes great interest in this subject. No wonder he should wish to talk with Mr. Cannon, and we hope he will talk him over to his side.

Post says Mr. Cannon always has been "a man of compromise," which is encouraging. We learn from it also that the agitation in New York for currency and some are predicting that it will be the dominant issue in the campaign of 1905 vershadowing the tariff and the trusts." And it adds that it is noted that all the time Senator Aldrich has been keeping very quiet, notwithstanding the storm raging over the measure which he almost passed through the Senate toward the close of the session. "There will be no surprise," the Post furthermore says, "i the astute Rhode Islander comes forth in the late autumn complete master of the situation, with both House and Senate Republican, in the main, compliant as to the general programme."

And so it looks to us. Mr. Roosevelt is to "election" smoothed as for as possifor currency legislation. We are inclined to think that his party will oblige him, but we have no idea in precisely what form the Republican measure of relief will be presented. But let us hope that they will present to the country a measure which will be approved by irrespective of party and not a bill intended merely to take them over the difficulties of a presidential campaign.

THE REAL NEGRO PROBLEM. Last week, while a citizen of Richmond was walking with a lady friend along the Broad Street road, three negroes set upon them, beat him into insensibility, and dragged his terrified companion into a neighboring field, where they attempted to make an unmentionable assault upon

This week a negro attempted to assault an aged lady in Chesterfield county, but, being frightened off, lay in wait for two girls who were passing along the road, and attacked them in the most brutal manner.

We have several times said of late that in view of these frequent assaults, all negro men are more or less under suspicion. By this we have not meant to say, as was explained, that all negro men are capable of this terrible crime. But they are all more or less under sus-picion. How could it be otherwise? How are the whites to discriminate? How are they to know which negroes are to be

The negro who was on the rampage in Chesterfield approached the lady whom he assaulted in friendly spirit, appa-rently. He first asked her for food and then for a drink of water. She had no food to give him, but sent him to the well for water, and when the scoundrel

Our Salem correspondent says that a
had drunk, he turned upon her like a
representative of a lrage firm doing business in New York, Boston and Liverpool
iness in New York, Boston and Liverpool
iness in New York, Boston and Liverpool
iness in New York, Boston and Liverpool

The Times-Dispatch they are all suffering and will continue o suffer for the crimes of the brutes. This is the most serious problem that confronts the negro race to-day.

> BUSINESS AND STOCK-TRA- become very popular abroad DING.

It is believed by many people that the lump in the recent stock market means that hard times are coming again. Wall Street discounts everything, adversity as well as prosperity, and it is thought by many that Wall Street is now discounting a new situation and lowering prices

to meet it. On the other hand, many others say that there are no signs of such a condition ahead as Wall Street seems to anticipate. Certainly, if we may judge by foreign trade, by railroad earnings, by bank clearings and mercantile reports the country is still very prosperous, and there is promise this year of an abundant harvest. Railroad carnings continue to show a large increase over the enormous earnings of last year, the average being for the past month, it is said, something like 13 per cent. Bank clearings also show an increase, and our foreign trade for the past fiscal year was larger than in any preceding year in its history.

The total of imports and exports, as shown by the Department of Commerce, through its Bureau of Statistics, is, for year 1903, \$2,445,610,417, against \$2,310,938,156 in the year 1900, which 1903. Imports are larger than in any preceding year and exports are larger than in any preceding year save in the exceptional year of 1901. The imports for line, the total being \$1,025,619,127, and the \$1.400,000,000 line, being value of exports exceeded those of 1893 is the fiscal year of 1901, when the total was \$1,487,764,991. The imports exceeded those of 1893 by about \$159,000,000, and the exports exceeded those of 1903 by \$572,000,000. The imports, therefore, have increased 18.4 per cent, dur ing the decade and exports have increased 67.5 per cent, during the same

Going back to the year 1853, we find that imports have increased from \$263,-000,000 in that year to \$1,025,000,000 in 1903 whereas, exports have increased in the same time from \$203,000,000 to \$1,420,000,000. It will be seen, therefore, that while the imports for last year are less than four times those of 1853, the exports last year were about seven times as great as those of 1853. In fifty years exports and imports combined have increased about sixfold, and in ten years they have increased about 75 per cent.

Last year the increase in exports was due largely to articles used in manufacturing, amounting in elevens months to \$62,000,000, or about 20 per cent., as compared with the same period the year be-fore. But in spite of that the amount of exports in excess of imports was about \$120,000,000.

It may be argued that the enormous imports mentioned make an unfavorabl item, but, on the contrary, they show a thoroughly healthy condition. Trade must be reciprocal. We cannot continue o sell to foreigners and never purchase anything from them. That would be a one-sided affair, and we should, by such a process, soon kill the goose that laid for us the golden egg. Trade means exchange, and if we expect to continue to sell to foreigners we must also buy from them. What the United States needs freest interchange of commodities with foreign nations, and that is one to the high protective policy, whose design is to shut out foreign competition We are able to compete with the foreigners, and we should adopt England's policy and make international trade as free as

TAX ASSESSMENTS.

North Carolina has been having a reck oning with her tax-payers. A new assessand the assessors made some startling dissessed at a merely nominal value, and i as good as "nominated" for the presi- \$100,000 was found to be paying no taxes dency already, but he wants his pathway at all. The returns from nearly one hundred countles indicate that the valuation ble. Hence he has asked, and will ask for taxation will be increased about twenty-five per cen'

Whatever may be said about the old

principle of equal and uniform taxation, there is no sort of doubt that assess ments should be equal and uniform, by which we mean to say that there should be some uniform rule for making assessthe sound sense of the American people ments. Lands everywhere should be assessed according to their market value, and personal property should be assessed by the same rule. But this rule has no been, enforced in Virginia, as everybody knows. In some cases lands are assessed up to their full market value, while in other cases the assessment is ridiculously low, and as for personal property, each and every community seems to be a law unto itself, as we have several times shown by citing the returns made to the Auditor of Public Accounts. The assessment should be so nearly uniform as to make every man bear his fair and just part of the public burden, no more, no less, and there ought to be some way of getting at a very large class of peo-ple in the State who own no visible property, but who have good incomes, escape taxation altogether. If the State should farm out its revenues, you may be sure that every man who ought to pay taxes would be brought to book and made to settle up. If others could reach this class of citizens, the State could also reach them if she would. It simply requires ordinary diligence and enterprise or the part of her officials.

There are young men in Richmond who make from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars a year, yet never pay a cent of taxés, not even their poli tax. But the widow with a little home worth no more than the annual income of these youn men, is made to pay to the last farthing

VIRGINIA APPLES.

has made his appearance in that section torians and biographers were by no Is it not time for the decent negroes in to look over the immense orchards in the means would of partisan feeling against

the community to take action in their Back River region, with a view to making own behalf? Innocent though they be, purchase of apples for his firm. Last year this concern shipped over half a million barrels of apples to England and other European countries from that section of Roanoke. Here the pippin flourishes in all its lusciousness, and has

Virginia has great wealth in her or-chards, and the industry is growing all the time. Splendid apples are grown in various sections of the State, and in some sections a first-class apple orchard is better than a Florida orange grove. But the industry is only in its infancy. New rees are being set out in numerous counties, and in ten years' time the probability is that the output of Virginia apples will be at least doubled.

The State Horticultural Society is doing much to develop fruit culture in Vir-ginia, and it deserves every encourage-

NEW WARDS.

Under the present Constitution it is necessary that this city shall be divided anew into wards, so that representation shall be apportioned as equally as prac ticable, and a committee of the City Council is now at work preparing an or-

dinance on the subject. Ante-bellum Richmond had but three wards-lefferson, Madison and Monroe, These served all the purposes of that day and generation, when our population was nothing like as great as it is now. and when there were none but white vot \$2,310,838,156 in the year 1900, which era to consult. A few years after the was considered the banner year prior to close of the Confederate war our corporate limits were extended, and much territory was annexed from the county of Henrico, Marshall Ward, in the East End, and Clay Ward, in the West End, were then formed. And when at length the negro was enfranchised, and after the State and city governments passed into Democratic hands, Jackson Ward was created.

This ward was not named after either "Old Hickory" or "Stonewall," but after plain Mr. Jackson, whose name had been previously given to Jackson Street. A venerable and much respected member of this family for fifty years held a position in the office of the Auditor of Pub lic Accounts, and was the owner of much property in the neighborhood in question His residence, we believe, was a large old-fashloned house near the northwest corner of Leigh and Second Streets.

The freedmen flocked to that section of the city by thousands, and vastly outnumbered the whites. To make the other wards of the city safely Democratic, 'shoe string district" was laid off under the name of Jackson Ward. For a long time that ward sent Republican members to the City Council, but in late years the Democrats gained control of it, too. The whites of Jackson Ward never

relished its being known as a negro ward and always claimed that that was hurtful to their property interests, but recogniz ing the political necessity which prompted the action of the authorities, they nave borne their burden patiently and patriotically. Now, with a restricted electorate, no such necessity exists, and Jackson Ward, as a corral for negro voters, no doubt will be effaced from the map. That territory will, we suppose, be absorbed into several other wards. This will be a noteworthy result of the redivision of

Another good result to be expected will ce the equalization of population, ward by ward, more nearly than obtains at present. But lately Clay Ward was split in two and Lee Ward created-an advance in the right direction-but still other changes are demanded, some in the Eas End.

the consideration of this subject has an important work to do, and we trust it will do it so thoroughly and well that its wisdom may be manifest to all. Personal and political interests may sometimes clash with public interests, but we hope the latter will be given the right of way "every time." The redivision is degirable-necessary, indeed-to equalize representation in the Board of Aldermen and Common Council. As matters stand, that is ill provided for, and the correction should be applied in the ordinance which is to be prepared by the commit-

FILTER A FAILURE.

The water commissioners for the city of Wilmington, Del., have decided to abandon the present water filter built a few years ago at a cost of \$120,000, as the filter has failed to remove the impurities in the water. Hereafter the city water

This would indicate that Richmond has done well to make her experiments with a settling basin, rather than with a filter, and it is to be hoped that the device the requirements. These settling basins have proven to be successful in other places, whereas the Wilmington filter has proven to be a fallure.

The President's letter to Secretary Cortelyou, directing the reinstatement of a man who had ben dischargd from the government printing office because he had lost membership in his trade union, ascierts the only position which it is possible for a public official to maintain with reference to combinations of labor. He quotes the judgment and award of the Anthractic Commission, that no person shall be refused eighplyment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in a labor crganization, and if this be a rule for those working for private employers, "mere elementary decency" requires that government offices shall be controlled by the same principle.—Philadelphia Leager.

If the government should make a rule If the government should make a rule that it will employ none but union labor, why not make a rule that it will use ne but trust made goods? The government cannot make class distinctions.

There is an office vacant in West Virginia, for which there is-or there was on Tuesday-no applicant. It is the deanship of the law school of the West Virginia University, made vacant by the death recently of Judge Okey Johnson. A committee of the regents has been appointed to hunt a dean. The salary is \$3,300 per annum. *

A "Burr Legion" has been formed in Boston to "do justice" to the memory of the late Colonel Asron Burr, who by thousands for, lo! these many years, has been looked upon as having been almost as much of a traitor as Benedict Arnold. It is a fact, we guess, that the early his-

Fize......

Name.....

Burr. If his friends and admirers can produce any evidence to show that he was ill treated it is their right to do so, and

it is due him that they should. Burr was tried for treason here in Rich-mond before Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Cyrus Griffin, but the prosecution fell through. He was neguitted.

A special from Lafayette, La., represents that two negroes, while fishing in Vermillion Bay, found in an inlet six feet deep an immense old-fashioned cannon filled with gold and silver coin. They refuse to tell the exact location of their find, but estimate that the treasure amounts to \$100,000. Their story revives the tradition of La Fitte and his famous band of corsairs, who plundered several Spanish treasure ships in the Gulf and are said to have hidden their booty ashore.

The negroes in question have refused to let any one else see their "pile." And until they do so their story will be received with more or less incredulity.

The New York policeman is to have his "night stick" (club) restored to him. A slit is to be made in his blouse which will permit him to carry the stick in his belt, instead of holding it in his hand. It is not desired that it shall be two handy, because that would offer him un-due temptation to use it when it really is not necessary for him to do so. But there is another view that may be takenthat is, if a policeman hasn't a club accessible when attacked he will be strongly tempted to use his pistol. Doubtless the New York plan now about to be inaugurated is a compromise arrangement.

It is understood that Colombia is going to ratify the Panama Canal treaty, with an amendment to that section relat-ing to the lump sum which is to be paid it by the United States. It is proposed that instead of the \$10,000,000 we offer Colombia shall exact \$25,000,000. The rental of \$250,000 per annum that we propose seems to be satisfactory to them.

In Rochester, N. Y., hereafter no dead body is to be embalmed until twelve hours atter death. This order is the outcome o a recent occurrence, in which a mar who was sent for to embalm a corps found the person alive.

Judge Lumpkin, a distinguished mem ber of the Supreme Count of Georgia who died recently, was of Virginia descent, his grandfather having been born in this State.

It is just a little bob-tailed comet our friend, Mr. Clarke, has found, but all the same we thank him for discovering If it be true that Pierpont Morgan has

ost his grip, some of the other able financiers will stand a chance to get on the firing line. Big crops and high prices this year would settle a number of problems that

are now a little troublesome. The Vanderbilts are threatening to in vade the turf. Good place to sow a few of their wild oats.

Mr. Grover Cleveland, of Buzzard's Bay, is doing as well as could be ex pected under the circumstances.

Kansas hot wave in Old Virginia and where was your hot wave?

The President and the only living ex-President seem to be of one mind on the race suicide question.

Marconi thinks he has hit upon scheme that will enable him to make his

wireless also towerless. Grover, Jr., is just six years younge

DAILY FASHION HINTS.



Richmond, Va., July 22d.

A Liquor Dealer's View.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.-Having been for a long time a close reader of your valuable paper and getting from it the larger portion of what information I have upon current events, it seems peculiar to me that I had not known before your editorial of 15th instant, headed "Democracy and Local Option, pure and Simple." or that your paper held to that view. It is strange, too that so many country people are under the impression that the law, as it was before the passage of the Mann law, gave the fullest powers of local option to every community, in a purely and thoroughly Democratic way, and that the Mann law was framed and passed for the avowed purpose of bringing about prohibition in the rural districts.

I am under the impression that you reported Judge Mann as taking this position when his bill was under discussion, From what I have heard and read, it would appear that the law falled in this only through its ablguity; some of the judges of the State holding that it is impossible to comply with all the requirements of the law and therefore that no license could issue under it in the rural districts, and others that they could, so that we see licences issued, for instance, in Henrico county, and none in King William county, except in West Point, which does not come under the law, even though the judge of King William was presented with petitions having largely more than the required number of signatures. These instances might be multiplied and they have led the people to think that the question is a matter of the judge's personal opinion and that the clitzens have no option whatever in the matter. I find difficulty, also, in comprehending why a "local option law pure and simple" should have been fought over soliteriy in the Legislature, or have been intought desirable to supplement a local option law, pure and simple, which was aiready in effect and had already been effective in making a very large number of the counties of the State "dry" (?)

The impres Politics in Fauquier.

Politics in Fauquier.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Your correspondent from Morrisville, in his communication to The TimesDispatch in Sunday's issue July 12th, does
not express the true sentiment of the
masses of the people of our grand old
county in reference to Senator Thomas
Martin, it is true that a great many of
thom were offended at the defeat of Gen.
Pitz Lee, but that feeling in the great
masses has been obliterated, and Senator
Martin is far stronger to-day than he has
ever been before in the affections of the
people of this county. Your correspondent
seems to forget that since Senator Martinseems to forget that since Senator Martinseems to forget that since Senator Martinseems to forget that since Senator Martinin's first election and at the time of
the second that this county instructed
pilcher for Senator Martin.

We conscientiously believe that no State
in the Union is as ably represented in the
United States Senate as is Virginia—Senator Daniel, with his splendid gift of oratory, to do the talking, when the occasion demands and Martin the influential
and tireless worker to push bills through
beneficial to their State and constituency.

Whils our people as a whole admire
the fact that Judge C. M. White will be
retired from the judicial bench. However,
the will retire with an honorable record,
and anything within the sift of the people
of Fasquier he can get by the asking.
There is now a warm fight on for the
sheriffaity-Alexander Hamilton, of the
lower end; Frank Blackwell, in the center,
and John Olinger, of the upper end, all of
them high-toned gentlemen with a stroytellowing, and just now it would not be
safe to stake much on the result.
The Democratic County Committee has
decided to hold a primary on August
22d.

Unner End Vn., July 25. blouse shown here in the development of blue line embrodered in white. The fancy yoke in scallop outline gives the drooping shoulder line and the blouse embellished by tucks has the full puff at the waist line. Another attractive feature of the waist is the scalloped gauntlet cuff, and, by the way, this style cuff waists.

The healt of the control of the control of the waist of the way. The healt of the control of the waist of the way. waists.

The back of the blouse has a fanciful yoke shaping, which gives a good line to the figure. This style blouse is very becoming to most figures and is exceedingly attractive 'n any of the linens, using contrasting colors of thread for scalloped edges and dots. If desired, the yoke may be simply stitched at the edges with machine stitching for decoration. The pattern also includes the stock collar, as illustrated. lustrated No. 6,935—Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42, On receipt of 10 cents this pattern will be sent to any address. All orders must be directed to THE LITTLE FOLKS FATTERN CO. 78 Fifth Avenue, New York. When ordering please do not fall to mention number.

Upper End, Va., July 25.

Mr. Howle Out.

Mr. W. E. Howle, formerly of Richmond, but for a number of years a prominent citizen of Isle of Wight, has an nounced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the House of Delegates from that county. It is understood that lion J. O. Branch will stand again and the race promises to be a very lively one.

OF INFANT CHILD

Editorial paragraphs like the following from the Winchester News-Item are getting very common in Virginia newspapers Two Persons by the The people will not allow the political bosses to tay for whom they shall vote in the coming primaries. Lupton is the people's choice. The politicians don't want him. The gives heed to the people not the bosses. Authorities.

Here is the Petersburg Index-Appeal's And yet some folks say that Grover Cleveland is getting too old to be Presi-dent again Four more years of Grover!

The Danville Bee uses this language, which may be heeded in Richmond:

Authorities.

The law has acted in the case of the infant, who was left in an alley on North Eighth Street Tuesday night. Two arrests were made last night. At least one other is expected to follow.

Mrs. Isabella P. Voes, of No. 31 North Fourih Street, was one of the persons attested. She is charged with exposing an infant of unknown name in a public alley with intent to maim, disigure and kill and was balled at the station house in the sum of \$500.

The other arrest, on the same charge is that of a young man of the city, who was apparently seeding to shield the mother of the baby who is a near relative of his.

The child was born some weeks ago. It is of illegitimate birth and this young man has stepped in to shield the mother. He says he carried the baby to Mrs. Voss who agreed to find a home for it, for a sum of money. She took it to the Almshouse but it was refused. She kept it two or three weeks and then returned it to a negro Tuesday night to carry it to the station house, but the man must have weakened and left it in the alley, where it was found. It was taken to the Almshouse authorities and then told the whole story involving the young man. The negro has not been found and the young man does not know his name, but says he can find him. The yaing man was balled by his employer also in the sum of \$500 for his appearance in the Police Court this morning. He has engaged Mr. H. M. Smith to defend him and save a young woman who had been imposed upon by a man who long ago skipped and her family from the disgrace and shame brought on by publicity. The case was worked up by Officers Balley, Wyatt and Wiltshire. When the American voters lose their indifference to government and become keenly active in the administration of their municipal affairs, there will be no need to fear any danger that may come from the "indifference to government" of the imported kind. This paragraph is from the Roanoke Evening World:
It ill becomes one who has been beaten badly twice in the race for President to criticise the ideals of a man who has been twice elected to the highest office in the gift of the American people; but some men don't seem to know when their political usefulness is ended. Commending on that fake story about lynchers skinning a negro alive, the New There are enough bona fide lynchings, both north and south of the Mason and Dixon line, to preclude the necessity for parading stories of fiendsh barbarism which have no foundation in truth. An inquiry

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—Is there not some law by which
the Passenger and Fower Company can
be compelled to operate its cars on the
Twenty-fifth and M Streets line? If so,
whose duty is it to report them for fallure to do so? There are no cars running on this line, and none have been runsince the inauguration of the strike. The
company claims that the strike is ended, so far as it is concerned, and that
it can get all the meh it wants to run
its cars. If such is the case, is it not
the duty of some of our city fathers to
see that the company comples with the
provisions of its franchises

If I am correctly informed, there is a
penalty attached to its franchise for fallure to operate these cars, but as it was
sometime ago circulating among the clizens of this neighborhood, a petition asking to be allowed to pull up this track,
it is but fair to presume that its purpose
in not operating these cars, is to let the
franchise for same go by default and
have the City Council revoke it, but this
will not work with the citizens, Mr. Editor.

Much has been said through the col-

PRINCE CHING SAYS HE CAN'T OPEN TOWNS

PEKIN, July 22—Prince Ching, "the president of the foreign office, has written to United States Minister Congor refusing to open towns in Manchura. In his letter he dwells upon the impossibility of China opening the foreigners towns which are not in her possession, but which are held by Russian troops and points out the complications which would be likely to follow.

It is believed here, however, that a compromise may be reached by including one town—Ta Tung Kao, in the new commercial treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 22,—Inasmuch as the Chinese government very recently has expressed its willingness to yield to the desires of the United States for open ports in Manchurla the officials here are at a loss to understand the communication sent by Prince Ching to Ministr Conger, refusing this concession. They have received no advices on the subject.

CHALLENGER AHEAD WHEN FOG SHUT DOWN

(By Associated Press.)
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., July
22.—Sir Thomas Lipton watched anxlously from the deck of the Erin today while for an hour his priceless cup
challenger was temporarily lost to his
view behind a blank wall of bilnding fog.
When the beautiful yacht came limpling
out of the fog with her gaff broken. Sir
Thomas was so pleased to see her safe
that the accident was of little importance
to him. The steel gaff was bent und the
rivets pulled out about ten feet from the
mast as the yacht jumped into a sharp
tumble of sea. It did not break entirely
in two.

tumble of sea. It did not break entrely in two.

The yacht has a spare gaff at Erie basin and it will be in place in time for to-morrow's race. The dense for which shut down on the yachts when they had sailed about five miles of the last leg of the course, put an end to the racing. Shamrock III, had beaten the old boat three minutes, forty-five seconds to the turn and was five minutes ahead when the fog rolled in. (

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS MARRED YACHT RACE

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.-The last run of the New York Yacht Club cruise run of the New York Yacht Club cruise back from Lynn Haven harbor to-day was almost as disappointing as that of yesterday, at least so far as the ninety-footers were concerned. Within a mile of the start the Reliance and Columbia struck bottom, and only the quick turn of the wheel saved the Constitution.

The Reliance came off within two minutes, while the Columbia stuck for over an hour, being finally assisted off apparently uninjured, but, of course, out of the race. The other two boats kept obtion getting out beyond Gay Head a stiff puff of wind snapped off use topmast of the Constitution. After the wreck had been cleared away she proceeded, and crossed the finish line nearly three-quarters of an hour after the Reliance, so that the latter boat had practically a walkover.

GOVERNOR GOES

(By Associated Press.)
CHARLESTON, W. VA. July 22.—The operators and the miners in the New Arreness, and the miners will resume work after an eighteen months' strike. The active of the strike was the refusal of the sometimes to make committee refuse to the operators to recognize the union or ganized there. The committee refuse to make known at present the terms of set tlement.

\$100,000 STALLION IS BURNED TO DEATH

(By Associated Press.)

LEXINGTON, KY., July 22.—Imp.
Mirthful, John E., Madden's \$100,000 thoroughbred stallion, was burned to death in
his stall at Hamburg place early to-day.
The barn was destroyed. The loss is
about \$200,000.

FVER SINGE 1853
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has been continuously before the public. It has therefore enjoyed the confidence of the people for half a century, a record unequalled by any/other stomach remedy. Then surely it is worthy of a fair trial by everyone suffering from LOSS OF APPETITE, NAUSEA, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION OR LIVER AND KIDNEY TROUBLES. It positively cures. One bottle will convince you of its merit.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. "To-Day's Advertising Talk."

THOUSANDS OF INVITATIONS

sent out every day to the people of this city and vicinity to visit your store or use your goods, ought to bring you many new customers.

The Times-Dispatch goes to thousands of the best people in this community.

It goes at just the time of day to influence the buyers before they make their day's purchases. By going to them to-day, to morrow and every day for a month or a year, with a good, clear, clean cut businesslike talk, you're sure to create, a favorable impression, which will mean much to you in your year's sales.

ANIMAL STORIES FOR OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

The Reformed Chicken.

Once upon a time, a chicken living all by itself in an old barnyard, grew fretful and peevish because he saw a large axe sticking in a chopping-block where the farmer had left it that morning.

"What's the matter?" asked a sparrow, who had stormed to pay a call. "You

who had stopped to pay a call. "You seem worled. Is there anything I can do to help you?"
"Well, I'll tell you," said the chicken. "That axe over there worries me sick.
I'm sure the farmer intends to chop my head off, and I don't know what to do."



"Well," said the sparrow, "there's no use in borrowing trouble or crossing a bridge before you come to it. Why don't you wait until you know the farmer intends to kill you? It will be time enough then to worry."

"That's a great idea," said the chicken, and he began to dance around in such glee that when the farmer did come out with the intention of kiling the fowl, he exclaimed;

exclaimed:
"Well it's a pity to kill such a cheerful-looking bird, and I won't do it. I'll keep him on account of his happy dispo-Moral: Don't hunt for trouble with a searchlight.

HOT CHASE AFTER SHERIFFS AND NEGRO

(By Associated Press.)
GLENCOE, MINN., July 22.—A mob
is said to be in pursuit of Sheriffs Mo-TO MANASSAS Kenzle and Hartley, who started at noon

to-day from here to convey Joe Scott, the negro assaulter of Helen Olson, to Governor Montague left yesterday morning for Manassas where he goes to attend the Horse Show. This is the first time His Excellency has been out of the city since his return from New York at the beginning of the street-car strike. He is a great lover of horse flesh and rarely misses a good show, whether it be here or elsewhere in the State. The Governor is expected to return either to-night or to-morrow.

STRIKE IN NEW RIVER

FIELD IS SETTLED

to-day from here to convey Joe Scott, the negro assaulter of Helen Olson, to Watson, the scene of his crime.

At Minnesota Falls as small crowd was awaiting the train bearing the officers, and the sheriffs were advised that they would not be able to get their prisoners to Monteveldo. With drawn revolvers the officers faced the mob, forced their way to a bugsy and then started full gallop for Glencoe, and late this evening they were reported having passed Bird Island, with the mob in close pursuit.

APPEAL ALLOWED UNITED STATES

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, July 22.—The case of the United States for the extradition from Canada of John F. Gaynor and W. B. Greene came up this morning before the Greene came up this morning before the prive council on the petition of the United States for leave to appeal. Sir Edward Clarke, for the petitioners, presented the case. Counsel, instructed by Charles Russell, for the respondents, said important law points were involved. The respondents not only welcomed, but were envious to have the matter finally disposed of, though they did not admit the statements alleged in the petition. The lord chancellor granted leave to appeal.

Expect Their Surrender.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2:—A cablegram received here from Mr. Mac-Marter, Canadian counsel for the United States in the Greene and Gaynor case, announced the granting of the leave to

announced the granting or the leave to appeal.

While it is not possible to state accurately the immediate effect of the judgment of the privy council, it is regarded as a notable victory for the United States. The case will now go up on appeal for deliberate consideration of all the questions involved from the decision of the single Canadian judge to the privy council of England. The final result of the surrender of Greene and Gayner by the Canadian authorities is foreshadowed.